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Follow-up to and implementation of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action

Albania,* Andorra,* Australia, Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria,* Canada,* Chile, Colombia,* Costa Rica,* Croatia, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Georgia, Estonia,* Fiji,* Finland,* Germany, Greece,* Honduras,* Iceland, Ireland,* Italy,* Latvia,* Lichtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro,* Netherlands,* New Zealand,* Norway,* Paraguay,* Peru, Philippines, Poland,* Portugal,* Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Rwanda, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand,* Tunisia, Turkey,* Ukraine, Uruguay,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

39/... National human rights institutions, inclusive societies and sustainable development

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and other relevant instruments,

Reaffirming that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated, interdependent and mutually reinforcing and that all human rights must be treated in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis,

Recalling all relevant resolutions of the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, including most recently Council resolution 33/15 of 29 September 2016 and Assembly resolution 72/181 of 19 December 2017,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", in which the Assembly adopted the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda and pledged that no one would be left behind,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 69/313 of 27 July 2015 on the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, which is an integral part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Recalling that the 2030 Agenda is guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter, grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human

* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.

rights treaties, the United Nations Millennium Declaration and the 2005 World Summit Outcome, and informed by other instruments, such as the Declaration on the Right to Development, and recognizing, inter alia, the need to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies that provide equal access to justice and are based on respect for all human rights, effective rule of law and good governance at all levels and transparent, effective and accountable institutions,

Welcoming the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and reaffirming its statement of the important and constructive role played by national human rights institutions, in particular in their advisory capacity to the competent authorities, and their role in preventing, remedying and assisting victims to find remedies to human rights violations and abuses, in the dissemination of human rights information, and education in human rights,

Recalling the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles), and welcoming the twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of the Paris Principles and of the establishment of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions,

Reaffirming the importance of, and welcoming the rapidly growing interest throughout the world in, establishing and strengthening independent, pluralistic national human rights institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles,

Reaffirming also the important role that such national human rights institutions play, and will continue to play, in promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, strengthening participation, in particular of civil society organizations, promoting the rule of law, developing and enhancing public awareness of those rights and fundamental freedoms, and contributing to the prevention of human rights violations and abuses,

Encouraging greater efforts to investigate and respond to increasing reports of cases of reprisal against national human rights institutions, their members and staff, and those who cooperate or seek to cooperate with them,

Recognizing the role that national human rights institutions can play in preventing and addressing cases of reprisal as part of supporting the cooperation between States and the United Nations in the promotion of human rights, including by contributing to follow-up actions, as appropriate, to recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms,

Commending the important work of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and regional networks of national human rights institutions, including the Network of African National Human Rights Institutions, the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Americas, the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions and the European Network of National Human Rights Institutions, in support of the development and strengthening of independent and effective national human rights institutions compliant with the Paris Principles,

Welcoming efforts to strengthen United Nations system-wide coordination in support of national human rights institutions and their networks, including the establishment of the tripartite partnership between the United Nations Development Programme, the Office of the High Commissioner and the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions,[1] and recognizing the potential for further cooperation in this regard between United Nations mechanisms and processes and with national human rights institutions,

Welcoming also the valuable participation and contribution of national human rights institutions and their networks, including their contribution to national mechanisms for reporting and follow-up, and with regard to follow-up to recommendations and relevant United Nations mechanisms and processes, in accordance with their respective mandates,

[1] General Assembly resolution 70/163, para. 19.

including the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review mechanism and the special procedures, the treaty bodies, the Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the Commission on the Status of Women, the Conference of States Parties to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Open-ended Working Group on Ageing, and their continuing efforts in support of the 2030 Agenda, and encouraging further efforts in this regard,

Reaffirming that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, combating inequality within and among countries, preserving the planet, creating sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth and fostering social inclusion are linked to each other, interdependent and intrinsically linked to sustainable development,

Stressing that the effective participation of all individuals in national, political, cultural, religious, economic and social processes in their societies is of paramount importance for their full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and contributes to conflict prevention, stability and social cohesion, and that the lack of equal opportunities may perpetuate the disadvantage, including the cycle of poverty, experienced acutely by persons in vulnerable situations and marginalized groups, who may experience multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination,

Bearing in mind that the promotion and upholding of tolerance, respect, pluralism and diversity are essential for the promotion and protection of human rights in multicultural contexts and, in particular, for combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Acknowledging that the promotion and protection of human rights and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda are interrelated and mutually reinforcing, and recognizing that the pledge to leave no one behind places the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination at the heart of the 2030 Agenda,

Recognizing the importance of the independent voice of national human rights institutions in promoting and protecting all human rights, including, in accordance with their mandates, economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, particularly in the context of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, which seeks to realize the human rights of all,

Welcoming the Mérida Declaration on the Role of National Human Rights Institutions in Implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, noting that the implementation of the 2030 Agenda is a priority under the current Strategic Plan of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, and acknowledging the efforts national human rights institutions are making to connect their work, in accordance with their respective mandates, to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda,

1. *Welcomes* the most recent reports of the Secretary-General submitted to the Human Rights Council on national human rights institutions[2] and on the activities of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in accrediting national human rights institutions in compliance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (the Paris Principles);[3]

2. *Encourages* Member States to establish effective, independent and pluralistic national human rights institutions or, where they already exist, to strengthen them to enable the effective fulfilment of their mandate to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, as outlined in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, and to do so in accordance with the Paris Principles;

3. *Stresses* the importance of the financial and administrative independence and the stability of national human rights institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights, notes with satisfaction the efforts of those Member States that have provided their

[2] A/HRC/39/20.
[3] A/HRC/39/21.

national human rights institutions with more autonomy and independence, including by giving them an investigative role or enhancing such a role, and encourages other Governments to consider taking similar steps;

4. *Also stresses* that national human rights institutions and their respective members and staff should not face any form of reprisal or intimidation, including political pressure, physical intimidation, harassment or unjustifiable budgetary limitations, as a result of activities undertaken in accordance with their respective mandates, including when taking up individual cases or when reporting on serious or systematic violations, and calls upon States to promptly and thoroughly investigate cases of alleged reprisal or intimidation against members or staff of national human rights institutions or against individuals who cooperate or seek to cooperate with them and to bring perpetrators to justice;

5. *Encourages* national human rights institutions that are compliant with the Paris Principles to continue to participate in and contribute to, including where relevant by providing parallel reports and other information, the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review mechanism, the special procedures and treaty bodies and all other relevant United Nations forums, and also encourages all relevant United Nations mechanisms and processes, including in the discussions on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its high-level political forum, to strengthen the independent participation of national human rights institutions compliant Paris Principles, in accordance with their respective mandates;

6. *Welcomes* the important role of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, in close cooperation with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in assessing conformity with the Paris Principles and in assisting States and national institutions, when requested, to strengthen national human rights institutions in accordance with such principles, also welcomes the continuing number of national institutions seeking accreditation status through the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, and encourages relevant national institutions, including ombudsman institutions, to seek accreditation status;

7. *Encourages* the Secretary-General and all United Nations human rights mechanisms and relevant United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, working within their respective mandates, to continue to give high priority to requests from Member States for assistance in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights institutions, to work with Member States and national human rights institutions in the protection and promotion of human rights, and to strengthen United Nations system-wide coordination in support of national human rights institutions;

8. *Recognizes* the contribution that national human rights institutions have made to the promotion, protection and prevention of violations of human rights by exercising their mandates and functions in accordance with the Paris Principles, and encourages them to continue to do so, including by:

(a) Independently assisting, advising and engaging with the State, and other stakeholders, in the prevention of violations and abuses of human rights;

(b) Encouraging the ratification, and ensuring the implementation, of international human rights treaties;

(c) Promoting legal, policy and procedural reforms, including to promote and ensure the harmonization of national laws and practices with the international human rights instruments to which a State is a party, and their effective implementation;

(d) Cooperating with the United Nations system, including by contributing, as appropriate, to follow-up actions to the recommendations made by international human rights mechanisms;

(e) Conducting and promoting practical and relevant human rights training and education, and raising public awareness and advocacy about the promotion and protection of human rights and efforts to combat all forms of discrimination;

(f) Working with non-governmental organizations devoted to promoting and protecting human rights and economic and social development, combating racism, and

protecting groups subject to particular vulnerabilities, marginalization or intersecting forms of discrimination, or specialized areas;

(g) Preparing and publicizing reports on the national situation with regard to human rights, drawing the attention of the Government to situations in any part of the country in which human rights are violated, making proposals to put an end to such situations, and, where necessary, expressing an opinion on the positions and reactions of the Government;

(h) Supporting transparent and meaningful engagement by States in regional and international human rights forums by making contributions, in accordance with their independent mandates, to the reports that States are required to submit to United Nations bodies and committees and to regional institutions, pursuant to their treaty obligations;

9. *Acknowledges* that, in the performance of their key functions, in accordance with their mandates and with the Paris Principles, national human rights institutions are supporting the establishment and maintenance of inclusive societies, and in doing so can contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including by:

(a) Assisting States to adopt effective frameworks to promote and protect human rights, which are applied equally to protect the rights of all individuals, without discrimination on any grounds, including race, colour, sex, gender, age, disability, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status;

(b) Contributing to building the capacity of States to prevent and reduce discrimination and violence through effective national-level legislation, regulation, policies and programmes, including those that guarantee equal access, rights and opportunities for all, including equal access to justice and participatory decision-making;

(c) Contributing to the progressive realization of economic, social and cultural rights for all;

(d) Contributing to the elimination of all forms of discrimination and violence against women and gender-based violence;

(e) Contributing to the fight against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and other related intolerance, all forms of hate speech, and religious intolerance and its manifestations, including hate crimes and incitement to hatred, and fostering cohesive societies that respect and celebrate diversity and multiculturalism;

(f) Contributing to addressing multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination that can increase the vulnerability to violence and discrimination of people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, refugees and migrants, people who are socioeconomically disadvantaged, persons belonging to national or ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, and other individuals in vulnerable situations or belonging to marginalized groups;

(g) Working with businesses to fulfil their responsibility to respect human rights and support the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;

10. *Encourages* all States and national human rights institutions to continue to take appropriate steps to maintain a legislative or policy framework compliant with the Paris Principles, and to promote cooperation, the exchange of information, the sharing of experience and the dissemination of best practices concerning the establishment and effective operation of national human rights institutions, including their contribution to the establishment and maintenance of inclusive societies and implementation of the 2030 Agenda;

11. *Invites* national human rights institutions to include in their cooperation the exchange of best practices on strengthening their liaison role between civil society and their Governments;

12. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to continue and to strengthen its work with national human rights institutions, including through technical cooperation, capacity-building activities and advice, and urges the High Commissioner to ensure that

appropriate arrangements are made and budgetary resources are provided to continue and further extend activities in support of national human rights institutions, including through increased support for the work of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions and its regional networks, and invites Governments to contribute additional voluntary funds to that end;

13. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to convene, in close coordination with the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, on the margins of the 2019 annual meeting of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions, an intersessional, half-day consultation, open to all States, national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders, with the objective of exchanging the experiences and practices of national human rights institutions in working to support the establishment and maintenance of inclusive societies and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and further requests the Office of the High Commissioner to submit to the Human Rights Council, at its forty-first session, a summary report of the consultation;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the Human Rights Council, at its forty-fifth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution, which includes examples of best practices among national human rights institutions, and a report on the activities of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions in accrediting national institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles.